

### Implementation Plan of Recommendations

**Project Title and Reference No.:** Strengthening Ghana's national capacity for transparency and ambitious climate reporting (GEF ID 9820)

**Contact Person (TM/PM):** Julien Lheureux, Task Manager for Africa, Europe and Central Asia

	PLANS			
RECOMMENDATIONS	ACCEPTED (YES / NO / PARTIALLY)	WHAT WILL BE DONE?	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	RESPONSIBLE OFFICER/ UNIT/ DIVISION/ AGENCY
Recommendation 1: Data collection and management should be the focus of a potential successor CBIT project.	Partially	Partially, because there is no plan for a successor CBIT project at this stage.  If the government of Ghana requests for UNEP to support them in the development of a “phase 2” CBIT project, UNEP will make sure data collection and management is a core focus in the design of the follow up project.	Unknown, since there is no plan for a successor CBIT project at this stage.	Task Manager for Africa, Europe and Central Asia, UNEP Climate Change Mitigation Unit
Recommendation 2: Lessons learned n.2 “Building on existing procedures and structures / Maximization of efforts” and n. 3. “Promote professional growth” should not be only disseminated within UNEP and the dedicated CBIT portal <a href="https://www.cbitplatform.org">https://www.cbitplatform.org</a> . UNEP should make sure that they are up taken during the design phase of CBIT projects in other countries worldwide.	Accepted	For any future CBIT projects to be developed, UNEP will ensure the lessons learned No. 2 and No. 3 are shared with project proponents. While lesson learned No. 2 is already considered when designing any CBIT project, lesson learned  The Task Manager for Africa, Europe and Central Asia has shared these lessons learned with the other regional UNEP Task Managers by email on 27 November 2023.	Completed on 27 November 2023.	Task Manager for Africa, Europe and Central Asia, UNEP Climate Change mitigation Unit.

	PLANS			
RECOMMENDATIONS	ACCEPTED (YES / NO / PARTIALLY)	WHAT WILL BE DONE?	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	REPOSINBLE OFFICER/ UNIT/ DIVISION/ AGENCY
Recommendation 3: Activities related to a learning by doing exercise about the correct compilation of the NDC tracking tool within each NDC sector should be included in a potential successor CBIT project.	Partially	Partially, because there is no plan for a successor CBIT project at this stage.  If the government of Ghana requests for UNEP to support them in the development of a “phase 2” CBIT project, UNEP will make sure the correct compilation of the NDC sector is included in the design of the follow up project.	Unknown, since there is no plan for a successor CBIT project at this stage.	Task Manager for Africa, Europe and Central Asia, UNEP Climate Change Mitigation Unit

The following is a summary of lessons learned from some of the project’s experiences and based upon explicit findings of the review. They briefly describe the context from which the lessons are derived, and the potential for wider application:

<b>Lesson Learned #1:</b>	<b>Political and institutional support is a key condition for a GEF/CBIT project to be successful since this kind of projects are implemented within the institutional space of the beneficiary country. Political will to move towards the project objective is reflected on the acceptance of project activities by all governmental institutions, which, consequently, are available to participate pro-actively in the implementation.</b>
<b>Context/comment:</b>	The good and effective collaboration between stakeholders in the project implementation could not happen without an unambiguous political support. As a matter of fact, UNFCCC reporting is first and foremost a political commitment.  In principle, the lesson learned may apply to all GEF CBIT projects implemented by UNEP world-wide. Broadly, it applies to all kind of capacity building initiatives, not only those related to climate reporting.
<b>Lesson Learned #2:</b>	<b>Whenever it is possible, CBIT projects should build on existing procedures and structures, i.e., they should aim at improving existing institutional mechanisms to reduce redundancy and to ensure the sustainability of project achievement. Involvement of relevant climate change focal person in each institution, targeted capacity building of those officers in charge of relevant activities, upgrading and enhancement of existing MRV structures, and generally the avoidance of any double efforts that may constitute a burden on the government</b>

	<p><b>administration, represent key elements for both the effectiveness and, to a larger extent, to the sustainability of the achievement.</b></p>
<p><b>Context/comment:</b></p>	<p>The utilization of excel files as tracking tools (an instrument the all public officers can manages properly), the coordination trough climate change focal persons, the possibility of calculation of indicators with existing data collection procedures represent the elements that the review has identified to support the formulation of the lesson learned.</p> <p>In principle, the lesson learned may apply to all GEF CBIT projects implemented by UNEP world-wide. Broadly, it applies to all kind of capacity building initiatives, not only those related to climate reporting.</p>
<p><b>Lesson Learned #3:</b></p>	<p><b>Creation of awareness of the importance of climate reporting amongst the public officers as a means for career development is, as well, an opportunity to create enthusiasm amongst them.</b></p>
<p><b>Context/comment:</b></p>	<p>Individuals trained on MRV system interviewed on the matter expressed their satisfaction with their involvement in the project and specifically in the trainings. Being recognized as an MRV expert may represent a real career development opportunity that is worth to be explored. This perception is a factor that promote their level of engagement in being part of the MRV system established.</p> <p>In principle, the lesson learned may apply to all GEF CBIT projects implemented by UNEP world-wide.</p>
<p><b>Lesson Learned #4:</b></p>	<p><b>CBIT projects for their very nature entail the involvement of many institutional stakeholders. They represent a means for stakeholders to come together and strengthen institutional relationships. Having internal staff in charge of project management is important because they can shape the project according to their way of doing business, get to know all stakeholders, that later will inform their MRV efforts and will have the recognition of leading agency on the issues at stake.</b></p>
<p><b>Context/comment:</b></p>	<p>During the review, the capacities of the PMU to deal with respect and competence with the variety of actors involved was highlighted by all those interviewed on the matter. The project contributed to the creation of an institutional networks of colleagues that will collaborate in the future.</p> <p>In principle, the lesson learned may apply to all GEF CBIT projects implemented by UNEP world-wide. Broadly, it applies to all kind of capacity building initiatives, not only those related to climate reporting.</p>